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31 August 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 31 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, a statement dated 31 August 1990 by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Cambodia, President of the Cambodian National Resistance.

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

best copy available

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY
H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA
PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE

In my capacity as President of the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR), I declare that my Government (National Government of Cambodia - NGC) and the tripartite CNR fully support (without any reservation) the most recent proposals and peace plan of the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council.

We engage ourselves to implement it. But if its implementation is not possible, "Hanoi" and "Phnom Penh" should assume full responsibility. In Jakarta, the three delegations of the Cambodian National Resistance (those of the DKP, the KPNLF and of FUNCINPEC) shall make everything possible to favour peace. We shall not place any obstacle on the path towards peace.

Beijing, 31st August 1990

UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the
provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in New York on 27 and 28 August 1990 for a sixth exchange of views on the terms of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

We have the honour of transmitting to you, herewith, the Statement which, together with the appended framework document, was adopted at that meeting, and we should be grateful if you would be so kind as to have these texts and this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to
the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VOLONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council have held in Paris and New York six meetings in 1990 at the Vice Ministerial level in order to define the key elements of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict based on an enhanced UN role.

At the end of their sixth meeting, held in New York on August 27-28, 1990, the Five reached final agreement on a framework for a settlement. The framework document is composed of five sections comprising the indispensable requirements for such a settlement :

I. - Transitional arrangements regarding the administration of Cambodia during the pre-election period ;

II. - Military arrangements during the transitional period ;

III. - Elections under United Nations auspices ;

IV. - Human rights protection ;

V. - International guarantees.

This document will be made public after it has been communicated to the interested parties.

The Five also recalled the two documents elaborated by the 1989 Paris Conference on Cambodia on repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and on reconstruction.

Taken together, these documents outline a settlement process based on national reconciliation and involving an enhanced United Nations role which would ensure a just and lasting political solution to the conflict.

The basic principle behind the Five's approach is to enable the Cambodian people to determine their own political future through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia.

Implementation of this approach requires the full support of all parties to the Cambodia conflict. The Five therefore urge the acceptance of this framework document in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict.

The Five thus now call on the Cambodian parties to the conflict to commit themselves to this process and to form the Supreme National Council as soon as possible on the basis outlined in the framework document.

To this end, the Five support Indonesia's efforts to convene in Jakarta a meeting with the Cambodian parties. They urge the two co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference to commend the framework to the Cambodian parties and to persuade them to form the Supreme National Council accordingly.

The early formation of a Supreme National Council would permit that body to designate its representative to occupy the Cambodian seat in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Once the Cambodian parties have accepted this framework and the SNC has been formed, the Paris Conference, which includes all interested parties and the Secretary General of the UN, should be reconvened. Its task should be to adopt the elements of the comprehensive political settlement and draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with this framework.

The Paris Conference would then invite the Secretary General of the UN to report to the Security Council and to transmit to it the Conference's recommendation that the Council adopt a resolution endorsing the final agreement on the comprehensive political settlement and enabling the Secretary General to implement it.

As a first step, the Five call on all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement.

During the course of their meeting, the five Heads of delegation met with the United Nations Secretary General and with Under-Secretary-General Rafeeuddin AHMED to inform them of the results of their work. They also met representatives of a number of countries participating in the Paris Conference, notably the co-Chairmen of the Committees and the three neighbouring countries, to exchange views about the next steps in the peace process.

To sustain the momentum of this process, the Five will continue to work with all those concerned with the Cambodia conflict and the UN Secretary General. To this end, they have agreed to convene another meeting in Paris at an appropriate time before mid-october.

NYC
28 august 1990.

APPENDIX

FRAMEWORK FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CAMBODIA CONFLICT

SECTIONS :

I. - Transitional arrangements regarding the administration of Cambodia during the pre-electoral period (paragraphs 1 to 12)

II. - Military arrangements during the transitional period (paragraphs 13 to 19)

III. - Elections under United Nations auspices (paragraphs 20 to 23)

IV. - Human Rights Protection (paragraphs 24 to 30)

V. - International Guarantees (paragraphs 31 to 36)

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SECTION 1

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CAMBODIA DURING THE PRE-ELECTORAL PERIOD

1. In order to restore and maintain peace in Cambodia, prevent the continuation of the conflict, promote national reconciliation and ensure the realization of national self-determination through free and fair general elections, it is essential to establish a unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, national sovereignty and unity would be enshrined.

2. In the light of their discussions during their first five meetings and taking account of the wishes of parties concerned, the Five believe it is appropriate to establish at an early date a Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

3. The composition of the SNC, including the selection and number of its members, should be decided by the Cambodian parties through consultations. No party should be dominant in this process.

4. The SNC should be composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people. They should be acceptable to each other. They may include representative individuals of all shades of opinion among the people of Cambodia. The members of the SNC should be committed to the holding of free and fair elections as the basis for forming a new and legitimate government.

5. Should Prince Norodom SIHANOUK be elected by the SNC as its President, the Five would welcome this decision.

6. All countries should respect an agreement on this matter reached among the Cambodgian parties.

7. The SNC should be the embodiment ot the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia. It should represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the UN specialised agencies, and in other international institutions and international conferences.

8. Being the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia during the transitional period, the SNC, at the time the comprehensive political settlement is signed, will delegate to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia.

9. The SNC should offer advice to the UNTAC which will comply with this advice provided there is a consensus among the members of the SNC, and provided this advice is consistent with the objectives of the comprehensive political settlement. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General will determine whether such advice is consistent with the comprehensive political settlement. He should attend the meetings of the SNC and give its members all necessary information on the decisions taken by UNTAC.

10. In order to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair general elections, administrative agencies, bodies and offices which could directly influence the outcome of elections should be placed under direct UN supervision or control. In that context special attention will be given to foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information. To reflect the importance of these subjects, UNTAC needs to exercise such control as is necessary to ensure the strict neutrality of the bodies responsible for them. The UN in consultation with the SNC would identify which agencies, bodies and offices could continue to operate in order to ensure normal day-to-day life in the country.

11. Adequate provision must be made within the terms of the comprehensive political settlement for the exercise of routine law enforcement functions under UNTAC supervision.

12. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General should investigate complaints and allegations regarding actions by the existing administrative structures in Cambodia that are inconsistent with or work against the objectives of a comprehensive political settlement.

SECTION 2

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

13. The enhanced United Nations role requires the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) with a military as well as a civilian component.

14. The function of the military component should be to carry out the peacekeeping aspects of the comprehensive political settlement.

15. Once a ceasefire takes effect, UNTAC will supervise, monitor and verify the ceasefire and related measures, including :

a) - Verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of foreign forces, advisers and military personnel and their weapons, ammunition and equipment, and their non-return to the country.

b) - Liaison with neighbouring governments over any developments in or near their territory which could endanger the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

c) - Monitoring the cessation of outside military assistance to all Cambodian parties.

d) - Locating and confiscating caches of weapons and military supplies throughout the country.

e) - Undertaking training programmes in mine clearance and a mine awareness programme among the Cambodian people.

16. The military component should be composed of a certain number of contingents provided by member States at the request of the UN Secretary General. These contingents will be chosen in consultation with parties concerned and with the approval of the Security Council.

17. The Five consider that a ceasefire is an indispensible element of a comprehensive agreement. As a first step, they call on all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self restraint. To facilitate the UN deployment necessary for the agreement to come into effect, a peaceful situation should prevail in Cambodia. At the time of the signing of the agreement, all forces should immediately disengage and refrain from any deployment, movement or action which would extend the territory they control or which might lead to the resumption of fighting. The formal ceasefire envisaged should enter into force at the time the comprehensive political settlement agreement takes effect.

18. In accordance with an operational timetable to be agreed upon, all forces will begin regrouping and relocating to specifically designated cantonment areas under the supervision of UNTAC. While the forces are in the cantonments, their arms will be stored on site under UNTAC supervision.

19. UNTAC will then initiate a phased process of arms control and reduction in such a way as to stabilize the security situation and build confidence among the parties to the conflict. The ultimate disposition of the factional forces and their weapons will be dealt with so as to reinforce the objectives of a comprehensive political settlement and minimize the risks of a return to warfare.

SECTION 3

ELECTIONS UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

20. The United Nations should be responsible for the organization and conduct of free and fair elections on the basis of genuine and verified voter registration lists of Cambodian citizens. Eligibility to vote, including provisions regarding the conditions of residence in Cambodia, will be established in the electoral regulations. Principles covering voting and candidate eligibility criteria will also be set out within the comprehensive political settlement. Special electoral arrangements should be agreed to guarantee the right to vote of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons.

21. The electoral process should be guided by the following principles :

a) The system and procedures adopted should be, and be seen to be, absolutely impartial while the arrangements should be as administratively simple and efficient as possible ;

b) All Cambodian participants in the elections should have the same rights, freedoms and opportunities to take part in the election process ;

c) All parties should commit themselves to honouring the results.

22. The provisions for the holding of free and fair elections under United Nations auspices, as part of a comprehensive political settlement, must include inter alia :

a) The establishment of a system of laws, procedures and administrative measures necessary for free and fair elections required by the electoral process ;

b) The design and implementation of a voter education programme (ballot secrecy, voting procedures, etc) to support the election process and a voter registration process to guard against fraud and to ensure that eligible voters have the opportunity to register ;

c) Measures to monitor and facilitate the participation of Cambodians in the elections, the political campaign, and the balloting procedures ;

d) Coordinated arrangements by the United Nations in consultation with the Supreme National Council to facilitate the presence of foreign observers wishing to observe the campaign and voting ;

e) Identification and investigation of complaints of electoral irregularities and appropriate corrective action ;

f) Fair access to the media, including press, TV and radio, for all candidates ;

g) Overall direction of polling and the vote count ;

h) Certification by the United Nations whether or not the elections were free and fair and the list of persons duly elected ;

i) Adoption of a Code of Conduct regulating participation in the elections in a manner consistent with respect for human rights, including the prohibition of coercion or financial inducement in order to influence voter preference.

23. A comprehensive political settlement must include a specified period within which elections will take place. The duration of the electoral process should be consistent with the above and as short as possible. It should lead to a single election of a constituent assembly which would draft and approve a Constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will create the new Government. The principles on which the new Cambodian Constitution should be based will be an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement.

SECTION 4

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

24. Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights. Therefore, the comprehensive political settlement should commit Cambodia to comply with the obligations of the relevant international human rights instruments as well as with relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Necessary measures should be taken in order to observe human rights and ensure the non- return to the policies and practices of the past.

25. Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter pledge all member States to take joint and separate action to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

26. All Cambodian people and others in Cambodia and all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons should enjoy the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments. Fundamental rights and freedoms should form part of the constitutional principles within the comprehensive political settlement.

27. In recognition of the need to promote respect for human rights in Cambodia and for all Cambodians, the comprehensive political settlement should include provisions under UN auspices to guarantee the following during the transitional period :

a) Development and implementation of a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights ;

b) General human rights oversight of all aspects of the transitional administration, and

c) Investigation of human rights complaints, and, where appropriate, corrective action.

28. Following the elections, the UN Human Rights Commission should continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Cambodia, including if necessary by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur who would report his findings annually to the Commission and to the General Assembly.

29. As part of the comprehensive political settlement the other participating States should undertake to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia as embodied in relevant international instruments so as to prevent the recurrence of human rights abuses.

30. In the event of future serious violations of human rights in Cambodia, other States should, consistent with the provisions of the section on international guarantees, call upon the competent organs of the UN to take appropriate action in accordance with relevant international instruments.

SECTION 5

INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES

31. The aim of the provisions of this section should be to : safeguard the independent and neutral status of Cambodia ; prevent foreign aggression against Cambodia or interference in the affairs of that country ; safeguard human rights in Cambodia and prevent a return to the policies and practices of the past ; facilitate a comprehensive and durable political settlement based on self-determination of the Cambodian people, and ensure that the settlement agreed upon is implemented in its entirety.

32. Cambodia will solemnly undertake to maintain, preserve and defend its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, and national unity, with perpetual neutrality proclaimed and enshrined in the Cambodian Constitution to be adopted after free and fair elections.

33. As part of a comprehensive political settlement, the states participating in the Paris Conference will conclude a multilateral agreement to recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality, national unity of Cambodia. This agreement will be open to adherence by all member States of the United Nations.

34. The details of the respective obligations of Cambodia and the other participating States will be based upon the consensus achieved in the Second Committee of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, including in particular undertakings with respect to :

a) Refraining from entering into military alliances or other military agreements between Cambodia and other States that would be inconsistent with Cambodia's neutrality without prejudice to its right to receive or acquire the necessary military equipment, arms, munitions and assistance to enable it to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence and to maintain law and order ;

b) Refraining from interference in any form in the internal affairs of Cambodia ;

c) Terminating the treaties and agreements which are incompatible with Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity ;

d) Settling all disputes between Cambodia and other States through peaceful means ;

e) Consistent with the United Nations Charter, refraining from the use or threat of use of force, or the use of their territories or the territories of other States to impair the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia ;

f) Refraining from the use of Cambodian territory to impair the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States ;

g) Refraining from the introduction or stationing of foreign forces or the establishment of foreign military bases or facilities in Cambodia, except pursuant to United Nations authorisation for the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement ;

h) Respect for human rights in Cambodia, including observance of relevant international instruments.

35. The participating States will call upon all other States to recognize and respect in every way the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia and to refrain from any action inconsistent with these principles.

36. In the event of a violation or threat of violation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia, or of any of the other commitments herein, including those relating to human rights, the participating States will immediately undertake appropriate consultations with a view to adopting all appropriate measures to ensure respect for these commitments. Such measures may include, inter alia, reference to the Security Council of the United

Nations or recourse to the means for the peaceful settlement of disputes referred to in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations. The participating States may also seek the good offices of the co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia.

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Forty-fifth session
Item 100 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and expressed the hope that the Convention would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on the Status of the Convention, and to consider the report, at that session, under an item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

2. By its resolution 1990/74 of 7 March 1990, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, called upon all States to consider signing or acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the Status of the Convention for presentation to the Commission; and decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

3. The Convention was opened for signature in New York on 26 January 1990. In accordance with article 49 (1) thereof, the Convention will enter into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

4. As at 31 August 1990, the Convention had received 103 signatures, 29 of which had been followed by ratification. In addition, two States had acceded to the Convention, bringing the total of ratifications and accessions to the Convention to 31. A list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, and the dates of their signature, ratification or accession, appears in the annex to the present report.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Albania	26 January 1990	
Algeria	26 January 1990	
Angola	14 February 1990	
Argentina	29 June 1990	
Australia	22 August 1990	
Austria	26 January 1990	
Barbados	19 April 1990	
Bangladesh	26 January 1990	3 August 1990
Belgium	26 January 1990	
Belize	2 March 1990	2 May 1990
Benin	25 April 1990	3 August 1990
Bhutan	4 June 1990	1 August 1990
Bolivia	8 March 1990	26 June 1990
Brazil	26 January 1990	
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	
Burkina Faso	26 January 1990	
Burundi	8 May 1990	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	26 January 1990	
Canada	28 May 1990	
Central African Republic	30 July 1990	
Chile	26 January 1990	13 August 1990
China	29 August 1990	
Colombia	26 January 1990	
Costa Rica	26 January 1990	21 August 1990
Côte d'Ivoire	26 January 1990	
Cuba	26 January 1990	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 August 1990	
Denmark	26 January 1990	
Dominica	26 January 1990	
Dominican Republic	8 August 1990	

tates	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Ecuador	26 January 1990	23 March 1990
Egypt	5 February 1990	6 July 1990
El Salvador	26 January 1990	10 July 1990
Finland	26 January 1990	
France	26 January 1990	7 August 1990
Gabon	26 January 1990	
Gambia	5 February 1990	8 August 1990
German Democratic Republic	7 March 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of	26 January 1990	
Ghana	29 January 1990	5 February 1990
Greece	26 January 1990	
Grenada	21 February 1990	
Guatemala	26 January 1990	6 June 1990
Guinea		13 July 1990 (a)
Guinea Bissau	26 January 1990	20 August 1990
Haiti	26 January 1990	
Holy See	20 April 1990	20 April 1990
Honduras	31 May 1990	10 August 1990
Hungary	14 March 1990	
Iceland	26 January 1990	
Indonesia	26 January 1990	
Israel	3 July 1990	
Italy	26 January 1990	
Jamaica	26 January 1990	
Jordan	29 August 1990	
Kenya	26 January 1990	30 July 1990
Kuwait	7 June 1990	
Lebanon	26 January 1990	
Lesotho	21 August 1990	
Liberia	26 April 1990	
Luxembourg	21 March 1990	
Madagascar	19 April 1990	
Maldives	21 August 1990	
Mali	26 January 1990	
Malta	26 January 1990	

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Mauritania	26 January 1990	
Mauritius		26 July 1990 (a)
Mexico	26 January 1990	
Mongolia	26 January 1990	5 July 1990
Morocco	26 January 1990	
Nepal	26 January 1990	
Netherlands	26 January 1990	
Nicaragua	6 February 1990	
Niger	26 January 1990	
Nigeria	26 January 1990	
Norway	26 January 1990	
Panama	26 January 1990	
Paraguay	4 April 1990	
Peru	26 January 1990	
Philippines	26 January 1990	21 August 1990
Poland	26 January 1990	
Portugal	26 January 1990	
Romania	26 January 1990	
Rwanda	26 January 1990	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 January 1990	24 July 1990
Senegal	26 January 1990	31 July 1990
Sierra Leone	13 February 1990	18 June 1990
Spain	26 January 1990	
Sri Lanka	26 January 1990	
Sudan	24 July 1990	3 August 1990
Suriname	26 January 1990	
Swaziland	22 August 1990	
Sweden	26 January 1990	29 June 1990
Togo	26 January 1990	1 August 1990
Tunisia	26 February 1990	
Uganda	17 August 1990	17 August 1990
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	21 February 1990	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26 January 1990	16 August 1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 April 1990	
United Republic of Tanzania	1 June 1990	

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Uruguay	26 January 1990	
Venezuela	26 January 1990	
Viet Nam	26 January 1990	28 February 1990
Yemen	13 February 1990	
Yugoslavia	26 January 1990	
Zaire	20 March 1990	
Zimbabwe	8 March 1990	

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Forty-fifth session
Item 31 of the provisional agenda*

ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Letter dated 31 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, in its capacity as host of the second meeting of the States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990, and Co-ordinator of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, I have the honour to forward herewith the Final Document of the above-mentioned meeting, which represents the substantive agreement reached during the meeting (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 31 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Prof. Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Final Document of the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic

The representatives of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, meeting at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990,

1. Recall once again that the United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, declared the South Atlantic as a Zone of Peace and Co-operation, and that resolutions 42/16 of 10 November 1987, 43/23 of 14 November 1988 and 44/20 of 14 November 1989, urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose;

2. Note the significance of the Final Document adopted at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 29 July 1988, at the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic;

3. Acknowledge the historic importance of the second meeting of the States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, as it represents a significant step towards the consolidation of the Zone;

4. Reaffirm that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and consider that co-operation among the States of the region for peace and development is essential to promoting the objectives of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic;

5. Underscore the special responsibility of the States of the region for the preservation of peace and security in the Zone and renew their commitment to work together towards this end. Further express concern about armed conflicts within individual member States, as well as about crises situations between member States or between any one member State and a neighbouring State outside the region, in view of the grave potential threat that such internal armed conflicts or crises situations pose to peace of the region and its peoples, and therefore urge the speedy and peaceful resolution of all such internal armed conflicts and crises situations, and manifest their resolve to support all initiatives conducive to this end;

6. Express their satisfaction at the relaxation of tensions on the global level, and the reduction of confrontation between the two super-Powers and their allies, and affirm their hope that these trends will have positive reflections on the attainment of the objectives of the Zone;

7. Note the events taking place in Europe in the political, social and economic fields and express their hope that this should not adversely affect the co-operation extended to the countries of the region, by the industrialized nations, but that this should enhance their capacity and political will to increase those ties of co-operation;

8. Condemn all situations which adversely affect or pose grave threats to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States on both sides of the South Atlantic;

9. Note that some positive developments have taken place inside South Africa which offer prospects for a movement away from the current apartheid policy of the South African Government. These developments include the unbanning of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other political organizations; the abolition of media emergency regulations; the rescinding of the restrictions on 33 organizations; the release of some political prisoners, including Mr. Nelson Mandela; the commencement of dialogue between ANC and the South African Government; the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act; and the lifting of the state of emergency, except in Natal Province of South Africa. However, they stress that for these changes to have the desirable and lasting impact on the political situation in South Africa, the core legislation which sustains the apartheid system should be scrapped forthwith. They, therefore, call on the South African Government to take urgent steps to ensure that abolition of the apartheid system is complete and irreversible;

10. Support fully, pending the achievement of that goal, the continuation of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African racist régime, and call for full compliance with the arms embargo under extant United Nations resolutions and decisions and additional measures as may be necessary to ensure that these resolutions and decisions of the United Nations are implemented;

11. Call, in particular, on the international financial community, whose withdrawal of credit and investment has been a major source of pressure on South Africa, not to resume their credit and investment in South Africa until substantive negotiations on South Africa's political future have been initiated and the dismantling of the apartheid system is irreversibly secured;

12. Express their determination to work together with a view to monitoring South Africa's nuclear activities, given the threat that those activities pose to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic;

13. Warmly welcome the Republic of Namibia as a member of the Zone and look forward to its active participation in the future activities of the Zone. Noting the positive contribution of the international community to the evolution of events in Namibia, they urge that continued support should be given to the Namibian Government, particularly in the areas of its defined needs, in order to consolidate its independence and sovereignty;

14. Calls upon the international community to exert further pressure on South Africa to relinquish its hold on the strategic port of Walvis Bay, which is an integral part of the territory of Namibia, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people;

15. Acknowledge with satisfaction the positive steps taken towards the establishment of peace and stability in the People's Republic of Angola as a result of the implementation of the New York Agreement;

16. Regret that lasting peace in the region is being hindered by constant foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

17. Recall with concern that serious obstacles for the full implementation of the goals of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic still remain, as the colonial situation existing in the Malvinas Islands and the maintenance of a considerable military build-up within the Zone constitute a source of tension and a potential danger for peace and security in the area;

18. Take note with satisfaction of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the agreements contained in the British-Argentine Declarations given at Madrid on 19 October 1989 and 15 February 1990;

19. Express the hope that this new process of dialogue and co-operation should lead, as soon as possible, to the resumption of negotiations with a view to finding a just and durable solution to the dispute on sovereignty existing between both States;

20. Urge the full implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions related to the question of the Malvinas Islands, that recommend that both States find the means to resolve peacefully and definitively all aspects of the future of the Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

21. Urge States of the Zone, particularly those with relevant capabilities, to consider possible co-operation with interested member States towards the establishment of joint monitoring mechanisms in the South Atlantic, including coastal watch, and stress the need for peaceful and legitimate maritime transactions in the South Atlantic Ocean that excludes outside foreign interference, military rivalry and nuclear weapons competition;

22. Recognize, in view of the adverse international economic environment, the importance of enhanced co-operation in economic and financial matters among member States, and agree that greater co-ordination of policies at various forums in critical areas like debt, trade flows, market access and investment, would contribute significantly to the realization of the objectives of the Zone. In this connection, they note the decisions contained in the joint communiqué of the First Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultations and Co-operation/Group of 15, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1 to 3 June 1990 and urge member States to make every possible effort to ensure their full implementation within the region for peace and development of their countries and peoples;

23. Recognize that, in view of the scarcity of resources of member States on both sides of the Atlantic to finance adequately co-operative projects among States of the Zone, it is imperative to have greater access to international funding from development agencies;

24. State, in this regard, their determination that technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) be recognized as activities entitled to financing by the United Nations Development Programme and in this respect instruct their

representatives at the UNDP Governing Council to support the approval of this principle;

25. Call for co-operation and co-ordination of policies on such activities as regular organization of trade fairs, foreign investment promotions, exchanges of commercial and trade intelligence information, exchanges of information on investment opportunities and provision of other relevant basic data for use by member States of the Zone;

26. Agree that increased trade and commercial co-operation would be facilitated through the setting up of ad hoc groups of experts drawn from member States of the Zone and covering key areas of interest;

27. Note the importance of scientific and technical co-operation in furthering the principles and objectives of the Zone, and in this respect, urging member States to take steps to develop the resources of the region, request them to propose, through the Co-ordinator, suggestions for effective co-operation with a view to attaining the objectives of the Zone;

28. Take note of the progress report of the First Technical Seminar of Experts of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic of the Law of the Sea, held at Brazzaville from 12 to 15 June 1990 and express their confidence that the second Seminar, scheduled to be held in Uruguay in 1991, will indicate specific areas for co-operation on all common marine programmes;

29. Reiterate that the South Atlantic marine environment should remain free from pollution and, in this context, commending member States that have maintained the Dump Watch, decide to strengthen this mechanism recommended by the First Meeting with the aim of closely monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement in the region of vessels suspected of carrying hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes. Considering the integral link of the South Atlantic environment to that of the neighbouring southern continent of Antarctica, further reiterate their preoccupation that Antarctica be safeguarded from environmental pollution, because this may spill over into the South Atlantic ocean;

30. Note the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and call for an international convention with effective and appropriate penalties which will eradicate traffic of hazardous wastes in the region;

31. Express their concern over the continued deterioration of the environment and reaffirm their support for a global approach that recognizes the development of member States;

32. Note that the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, scheduled for Brazil in 1992, will present an important opportunity to achieve the objectives of the Zone and address the problem of environment in all its ramifications and urge member States to co-ordinate their position to ensure a positive outcome of the Conference;

33. Emphasize, as a means of achieving peace and co-operation in the region, the need to enhance further the mutual knowledge of the peoples of the Zone by strengthening the links existing among them in the fields of culture, education and public information, as well as by promoting tourism within the region. To this end, urge member States to propose through the Co-ordinator practical steps to develop and strengthen such cultural contacts between their peoples;

34. Express the hope that the Zone would continue to be an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and co-operation at national and regional levels;

35. Emphasize the importance of an early exchange of information between member States, as well as with all pertinent international organizations, about ongoing or planned research that could have a bearing on the achievement of the aims of the Zone, in order to promote better co-ordination of efforts and minimize wasteful duplication;

36. Agree to request all pertinent international organizations to indicate to member States what kind of information or support they can provide, particularly statistical data, that would facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Zone. In this regard, the Co-ordinator has an important role to play and whenever necessary and feasible, should use as subsidiary focal points, member States' Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York or at Geneva, as the case may be.

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Items 8 and 128 of the provisional agenda*

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Letter dated 30 August 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I write in connection with the provisions of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, section I, according to which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly may meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. Those subsidiary organs which wish to meet during a regular session of the Assembly must submit a request through the Committee on Conferences.

The Committee on Conferences has received requests from the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to meet at Headquarters from 17 to 21 September 1990, and from the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to meet at Headquarters from 17 to 26 September 1990.

The meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade beyond 18 September therefore require the explicit authorization of the General Assembly.

The Committee on Conferences, having carefully considered these requests, and the reasons for them, has no objections on the strict understanding that meetings held would have to be accommodated as facilities and services become available, so that the activities of the General Assembly itself are not adversely affected.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if the General Assembly could explicitly authorize the proposed meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and those of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade in accordance with their requests.

(Signed) Jaime BAZAN
Chairman
Committee on Conferences

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ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Letter dated 5 September 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letter of 30 August 1990, I am writing in connection with the provisions of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, section I, according to which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly may meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. Those subsidiary organs which wish to meet during a regular session of the Assembly must submit a request through the Committee on Conferences.

I wish to inform you that the Committee on Conferences has received requests from a number of subsidiary organs to meet in New York during the forty-fifth session of the Assembly.

Those bodies which have requested further meetings in order to finalize their reports or to complete their work are the following: the Committee on the Exercise on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the Committee on Relations with the Host Country; the Special Committee against Apartheid; the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

The Committee on Conferences, having carefully considered these requests and the reasons for them, does not object to them, on the strict understanding that any meetings would have to be accommodated within available facilities and services, so that the activities of the General Assembly are not adversely affected.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if the General Assembly would explicitly authorize the proposed meetings of the above-mentioned bodies in accordance with their requests.

(Signed) Jaime BAZAN
Chairman of the
Committee on Conferences

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Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Maldives to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In response to your note SCPC/7/90(1), dated 8 August 1990, regarding Security Council resolution 661 (1990) adopted on 6 August 1990, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter addressed to you from His Excellency Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Maldives (see annex).

Therefore I would greatly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed KHALEEL
Second Secretary
(Chargé d'affaires a.i.)

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's communication dated 8 August 1990 regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

The Maldives reiterates its belief that disputes between States must be settled through peaceful means, in accordance with norms of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Maldives considers it necessary to avoid any action that may jeopardize international peace and security.

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Maldives is committed to upholding the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of all States, including the small and the weak.

The Maldives remains deeply concerned over the escalating crisis in the Gulf region resulting from the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Hence, the Republic of Maldives takes note of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, the adherence to which is mandatory. Consistent with the country's faith in the Charter and the obligations therein, the Maldives will take all steps to comply with the provisions of the resolution.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 32, 38, 71 and 142 of the
provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement issued on 31 August 1990 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the meeting of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council recently held in New York (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 32, 38, 71 and 142 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 31 August 1990 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

Viet Nam welcomes and highly appreciates the efforts of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in working out the five documents regarding the Cambodian issue. The efforts by the five countries are in the right direction in the search for a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue. The agreements reached by the five countries on the international aspects of the Cambodian issue are basically in conformity with the contents agreed upon by the countries participating in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia held in August 1989.

As to the internal aspects of a settlement, the Cambodian parties have already agreed that a solution should include a cease-fire, the establishment of the Supreme National Council, an important role played by the United Nations, free, democratic and fair elections organized so that the Cambodian people can decide their own future destiny. The internal questions relating to the sovereignty of Cambodia should be discussed and decided by the Cambodian parties. Viet Nam will respect those decisions.

The Paris International Conference, with the participation of the Cambodian parties and all countries concerned, including the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, should be based on the agreement of the Cambodian parties and of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to decide and sign the final documents for an overall agreement on Cambodia.